

KLEMOVA, K.

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VOJTOVA, Marie /reviewer/; KLEMOVA, K. /author/

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 13, 1961, pp 612-613.

Data: "Health Conditions in Slovakia During the Time of the National Liberation Struggle, 1939-1944 (O zdravotnickej situácii na Slovensku v období narodno-oslobodzovacich bojov, 1939-1944)."
Bratislava, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Slovenska akademie vied), 1960, 221 pages.

Klimova, K.N.

BRUER, V.A., KLIMOVA, K.N.

Hemopoietic modifications in peptic ulcer before and following surgery.
Klin.med., Moskva 28 no.5:89 May 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Leningrad Institute of Blood Transfusion (Director -- V.V. Kukharichik), Leningrad.

KLIMOVA, K. N.: "Marrow hematopoiesis in blood donors after losing various quantities of blood." Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Inst of Blood Transfusion. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956

KLIMOVA, K.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALINOVA, Ye.S.

Effect of withdrawal of various amounts of blood on hemopoiesis and some biochemical indexes of the blood of donors. Akt.vop.pereh.krovi no.4:7-9 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

- 1. Donorskiy otdel Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(BLOOD DONORS) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)**

BEYER, V.A.; KLIMOVA, K.N.; KRUTOVERTSEV, A.I.; RABINOVICH, S.I.; ROZANOVA, L.M.

Influence of antipertussoid and antistreptococcal immunization on the
body of donors. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:34-36 '55. (MIRA 13:1)
(WHOOPING COUGH--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(BLOOD DONORS)

KLIMOVA, K.N. (Leningrad)

Ossler's disease. Klin.med.33 no.7:43-48 J1 '55.(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. S.I.Sherman)
Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pere-
livaniya krovi(dir. A. Ye. Kiselev, Nauchnyy rukovoditel'
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)
(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Human and Animal Physiology, Blood
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1957, No. 21950
 AUTHOR : Klimova, K.N.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Hematopoiesis in the Bone Marrow of Donors After Giving Different Amounts of Blood.
 ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Aktual'n vopr. pereviv. krovi, Byp. 5, Leningrad, 1957, 7-14
 ABSTRACT : The peripheral blood and bone marrow were studied in 81 donors of both sexes and of various ages after they had given 250 and 400 ml of blood 3 or 4 times within a period of 45 days. The Hb level fell by 3.7 to 8% and erythrocyte levels by 450,000 to 780,000 per mm³; the reticulocyte count increased slightly, especially in those cases in which 400 ml of blood was taken. No substantial difference was detected in the blood picture of initial donors as compared with that of donors which had given blood for a long time. A slight stimulation of erythroid and myeloid series
 Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 21950
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : was noted in the bone marrow of long-term donors. Later examinations (toward day 45) showed all indices to have returned to the initial values. Adequate functional capacity and adaptivity of the bone marrow are evident in the changing phases of hematopoiesis--proliferation, maturation and release of the mature cells. Inhibition of erythropoiesis prevailed the first day after the blood was taken; after 7 to 14 days stimulation was observed, and normalization of erythropoiesis was noted between the 30th and 40th day. With respect to leukopoiesis
 Card: 2/3

KLIMOVA, K.N.; GANENVICH, G.A.

Problem of bone marrow norms. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7:67-69 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(MARROW--ANALYSIS) (BLOOD DONORS)

KLIMOVA, K.N., kand.med.nauk

Influence of transfusions of an erythrocyte mass on hemopoiesis in patients with various forms of anemia. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7: 242-249 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (sav. klinikoy - prof. S.I. Sherman).
(ERYTHROCYTES) (ANEMIA)

KLIMOVA, K.N.; IVANOVA, N.M.

Modification of indices of natural resistance in patients with
various forms of leukemia. Vop.onk. 7 no.2:3-9 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(LEUKEMIA)

AKKERMAN, V.V., doktor med.nauk; IVANOVA, N.M.; KLIMOVA, K.N.;
KROTOVA, T.A., prof.; MYASISHCHEVA, N.V.

Changes in natural immunity and the content of vitamin B₁₂
in leukemia in relation to treatment. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi
no.7:3-11 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Is Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pereli-
vaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov, dir. - dotsent A.D. Balyakov).
(LEUKEMIA) (IMMUNITY) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KLIMOVA, K.N.; LOKTEV, A.F.

Effect of lipopolysaccharide from *B. paracoli* on the leucocytes
of the peripheral blood in rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:
1178 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.
Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.
(LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES) (LEUCOCYTES)

TUKACHINSKIY, S.Ye.; KLIMOVA, K.N.; MOISEYEVA, V.P.; SOKOLOVA, T.S.;
KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; LOKTEV, A.F.

Mechanism of the formation of C-reactive protein. Probl. gemat.
i perel. krovi 9 no.7:14-18 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.
Belyakov).

L 48579-65 ENT(m)/EPF(o)/ENT(j) Po-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

UR/0080/65/038/003/0510/0515

AUTHOR: Skorik, Yu. I.; Kukharekaya, E. V.; Fedoseyev, A. D.; Klimova, K. P. 36

TITLE: Modification of chrysotile asbestos by organopolysiloxanes in an acoustic field 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 510-515

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos, acoustic field, siloxane, carbon, nonmetal tensile strength

ABSTRACT: Chrysotile asbestos, which represents about 96% of the total asbestos mined in the USSR, is not acid resistant and absorbs large amounts of water, which impairs its technical value. Grafting of polyorganosiloxane radicals on the surface of the mineral considerably improves its chemical resistance and thermal and electric insulating properties. The grafting can be conducted in the medium of the agent to be grafted, or in its solutions, by means of an ultrasonic field.

Chemical analyses and IR spectra indicate the presence of carbon and of C-H bonds in the treated asbestos. Inasmuch as interplanar distances are

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

not changed in the asbestos fibers after the treatment, according to the x-ray patterns, only surface modification of the fibers is assumed. The modification experiments were conducted with crude or graded chrysotile asbestos from the Bazhenovo deposit in the Urals, and with several organopolysiloxanes of various degrees of polymerization, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Carbon content in the modified asbestos samples (crude, treated for 1 hr)

Medium of ultrasonic treatment	Degree of polymerization of organopolysiloxane	Carbon content, %
Hexaethyldisiloxane	2	0.33
Diethylpolysiloxane fluid VKZh-94B (VTU MKhP. EUG-549)	7-9	0.44
Dimethylpolysiloxane rubber SKT:		
2% solution in benzene	5000-7000	1.20
10% " " "	" "	2.20

Card 2/3 *Temporary Specifications of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry

L 48579-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

A mixture of asbestos and organopolysiloxane (or its solution) was subjected to ultrasonic vibrations with a frequency of 19—21 kc and an intensity of about 7 W/cm². Flowing water was used to cool the system. The operation was carried out in 30-min periods, with 15-min interruptions for cooling. The treated samples were thoroughly washed with benzene or toluene in a Soxhlet extractor and dried at 150° C.

Carbon content, water adsorption, resistance to hydrochloric acid and tensile strength of the fibers were determined both for initial and modified materials. Water absorption changed from 156% to 25% for the ethylpoly-siloxane fluid-treated asbestos. Acid resistance is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Effect of hydrochloric acid solutions on initial and modified chrysotile asbestos

Acid concentration in %	Weight losses of asbestos in %	
	Initial	Modified
25	54.2	36.8
10	26.6	16.2
5	17.3	9.0

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

Tensile strength of the modified asbestos was not impaired by the treatment. The authors suggest that active particles, which are formed from both the asbestos and organopolysiloxane molecules as a result of the destructive effect of cavitation, recombine, producing the attachment of poly-siloxane radicals to silicon or magnesium atoms by means of an oxygen bridge. The possibility of formation of similar derivatives for kaolin was previously demonstrated by the authors. * Partial degradation of organopolysiloxanes by cavitation caused by ultrasonic vibration is confirmed by a certain decrease in the viscosity of the modifying agent. The acquiring of hydrophobic properties by the ultrasonically treated asbestos is explained by the formation of true chemical bonds between the mineral and the modifying agent, inasmuch as the mere adsorption of an organopolysiloxane on asbestos does not render the latter hydrophobic, in spite of a higher carbon content in the case of the adsorption. The higher acid resistance of the modified asbestos is explained by the better hydrophobic properties. This work was conducted in the Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates im. I. V. Grebenshchikov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Card

4/5

L 48579-65

ACCESSION NR: AP9008803

Orig. art. has 1 equation, 1 graph, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikator imeni I. V. Grebenshchikova AN SSSR)
(Institute of Silica Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

YSB, v. 1, no. 6

Card 5/5

The mechanism of high temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Hydrides of anthracene and phenanthrene. E. I. Prokopenko, O. E. Gavrilova and L. A. Kuznetsov. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 11, 833-837 (1938) (1938).—All expts. were carried out in a 1-l. autoclave at a const. H₂ pressure (100-500 atm.) in the presence of the MoS₂ catalyst prep. from MoS₃ by treatment with H₂ under a pressure of 300 atm. at 250-300°, hrs. Anthracene (100 g.) was hydrogenated at 250-300°, 300-400°, 400-500°, 450-500° and 500-600° for 60 min. in the presence of 10 g. of the MoS₂ catalyst, yielding 9,10-dihydroanthracene (mainly at 300°); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroanthracene, sym-orthohydroanthracene (m. 73°) and perhydroanthracene, depending on the exptl. conditions. The formation of 9,10-dihydroanthracene proceeded with formation of 9,10-dihydroanthracene preceded with formation of 9,10-dihydroanthracene with great ease at 300°, but further hydrogenation of the latter compd. required a higher temp. On the other hand, the hydrogenation of tetra deriv. to the orthohydro preceded with such ease that in order to obtain the tetra deriv. it was necessary to cut down the reaction time and the amt. of catalyst. The hydrogenation of orthohydroanthracene, in turn, proceeded very slowly and an increase of temp. lowered the yield of a liquid substance b. 280-300°. The product of complete hydrogenation of anthracene was perhydroanthracene and the above liquid substance. Similarly to anthracene, increase of the reaction temp. increases the addn. of H₂ to phenanthrene, leading to the formation of perhydrophenanthrene. The formation of dihydrophenanthrene was not observed. Under the same

conditions as those in the case of anthracene, phenanthrene used up H₂ to form tetrahydrophenanthrene to a lesser degree than anthracene. With an increase of temp. phenanthrene formed sym. orthohydrophenanthrene and locally, perhydrophenanthrene (also some perhydroanthracene). The yield of perhydrophenanthrene was higher than that of perhydroanthracene. Thirty-seven references. II. Hydrides of anthracene and the mechanism of their formation. E. I. Prokopenko. *Ibid.* 11, 835-839 (in French 1938).—Hydrogenation of anthracene at 350°, the conditions being as above, yielded sym. orthohydroanthracene and unsym. orthohydroanthracene, b. 83.5°. The yield of unsym. orthohydroanthracene increased with lowering of the temp. The di- and tetrahydroanthracenes also yielded unsym. orthohydroanthracene. III. The composition of liquid product formed together with orthohydroanthracene and isomerization of orthohydroanthracene. E. I. Prokopenko, A. V. Pavlenko and E. M. Bogdanov. *Ibid.* 11, 840-846 (in French 1938).—The liquid product obtained from anthracene under the same conditions as before, contained sym. and unsym. orthohydroanthracene, perhydroanthracene, "liquid perhydroanthracene" and sym. orthohydroanthracene. Treatment of "over" and sym. orthohydroanthracene in the presence and absence of catalyst disclosed that the catalyst promotes the hydrogenation and isomerization processes. In this case the liquid product obtained was analogous to that obtained in the previous expts. Twelve references. IV. Reciprocal transformations of orthohydroanthracenes. E. I.

Prokopenko and S. M. Bogdanovskaya. *Ibid.* 847 9, in French 848).—(Under conditions of high-temp. hydrogenation in the presence of the MoO₃ catalyst, there is an equil. reaction system consisting of which is promoted by trihydronaphthalene, reaching of which is promoted by the catalyst. V. The composition of liquid perhydronaphthalene. *Ibid.* 850-5 (in French 852).—The product previously obtained (cf. part III) was hydrogenated at 250° and 100-200 atm. pressure and after removal of the perhydronaphthalene the liquid product was fractionated. The fractions b. 270-5° and 275-7° were dehydrogenated in the presence of the Ni-Al catalyst at 300-7°, yielding a mixt. of anthracene and phenanthrene. Therefore, the liquid perhydronaphthalene contained A. A. Fudgway threne.

KLIMOVA, L. A.

USSR/Physics - Fluorescence

21 Dec 52

"Fluorescence Spectrum of Coronene in Frozen Compounds," E. V. Shpol'skiy, A. A. Il'ina and L. A. Klimova, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni Lenin

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 935-938

Present data of exptl investigation of spectrum of aromatic hydrocarbon coronene, consisting of 7 condensed benzene rings, excited by H_{γ} line at low temp. With lowering of temp green line of fluorescence becomes sharper and shifts towards short-waves. Presented by Acad G. S. Landsberg. Received 20 Oct 52.

PA 240T98

KLIMOVA, L. A.

USSR/ Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 15/62

Authors : Shpol'skiy, E. V., and Klimova, L. A.

Title : Thin structure of fluorescence spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons in frozen solutions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fis. 18/6, page 673, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : Analytical data are presented regarding the structure of fluorescence spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons - coronene (consisting of seven condensed rings), 3,4-benzopyrene and pyrene - in frozen paraffinic hydrocarbon solutions (hexane, nonane). A strikingly thin structure of the fluorescence spectra, the characteristics of which depends upon the structure of the solvent, was observed in all cases investigated. Two USSR references (1951 and 1952).

Institution : The V. I. Lenin Pedagogical Institute, Moscow

Submitted :

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10868

Author : Shpol'skiy E.V., Klimova L.A.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR - *Moscow State Pedagogical Inst.*

Title : Effect of Solvent on Luminescence Spectrum of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 4, 471-475

Abstract : Investigation of the spectra of fluorescence and phosphorescence of aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons of the pyrene series at temperature of liquid air in frozen solutions in n-paraffins: 3,4,6,7-dibenzopyrene in n-heptane, 3,4-benzopyrene in n-heptane and n-octane, coronene in n-hexane, n-heptane, n-nonane, n-pentadecane and n-hexadecane. Fluorescence spectra consist of sharp lines as in atmic spectra. Spectra of coronene contain in addition to brilliant and sharp bands, bands that are sharp but weak which appertain to 1,12-benzoperylene (RZhKhim, 1955, 15746). Lines of fluorescence spectra of coronene solutions form doublets, relative intensities of components and $\Delta \nu$ clearly depend on the solvent, the following characteristics being apparent; 1) on transition from hexane to heptane ratio of component intensities

Card 1/2

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No4, 1967, 10868

becomes inversed; 2) on transition from light to heavier solvents, $\Delta \nu$ decreases from 84 to 38 cm^{-1} ; in hexadecane the structure vanishes and the lines become diffused bands. With the exception of 3,4-benzopyrene, frozen solutions of the investigated substances show phosphorescence (ΔT 9 sec. in the case of coronene), the spectrum of which is shifted, in relation to that of fluorescence, by 6000 cm^{-1} toward greater wave lengths. In n-paraffin solutions the bands are split; nature of splitting (number of components, intensity) depend on solvent. The authors consider that aromatic hydrocarbon incorporated in crystal lattice of solvent is distributed molecularly dispersed and not as microcrystals, since spectrum of crystal is diffused and has no fine structure. Noting that the observed splitting may be partially attributed to molecular Stark effect in the field of the crystal, the authors consider as a possible cause of fine structure of spectra superposition of lattice oscillations of the solvent.

Card 2/2

K. L. IMOVA, L. A.

1947 EMISSION SPECTRUM LUMINESCENCE IN SOLUTIONS AT LOW

TEMPERATURES L. A. IMOVA

Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 111, No. 4 (1956) In Russian

Certain polycyclic condensed aromatic hydrocarbons in solutions of normal paraffins (pentane, hexane and octane) when excited at 77°K give fluorescent and phosphorescent spectra consisting of narrow bands which are called lines. New photographs of these have been taken with instruments of greater resolving power and are reproduced. The lines are identified for different solvents and the effect of different solvents is considered.

W. Burdette

*GR
MT*

Moscow State Pedagogical School in V. I. Lenin

KLIMOV, L.A.

PRIMOTKO, A.F.

M(7) 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/1965

L'vov. University

Materialy i Vozmozhnosti sovmestnogo po spektroskopii. 1. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Inst.-va L'vovskogo univ.-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Iti: Fizicheskii sbornik, v. 1/4/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Gaser, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saragyn, T.V.; Editorial Board: Lavitskiy, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Suprun, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pribludnyy, I.K., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kuznetsov, V.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kandidat of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Krayevskiy, S.M., Kandidat of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Kandidat of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Milyanovskiy, V.S., Kandidat of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Kuznetsov, A. Ye., Kandidat of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Shpil'man, E.V., E.A. Girdchipskaya, and L.A. Klimov. Emission Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

36

Gross, Ye. P., and A.A. Kopylovskiy. Excitation Pattern of the Spectral Curves for the Intrinsic Photoeffect and the Exciton Luminescence Spectra in Crystals

37

Gross, Ye. P., B.P. Zakharovskiy, and E.M. Rymov. Scavenging Effect in the Exciton Spectrum of the Cuprous-oxide Crystal

38

Podilov, P.P. Absorption and Luminescence of Bivalent Rare-earth Ions in Synthetic and Natural Fluorite Crystals

39

Papayev, A.N., and I. Ye. Rukhovich. Migration and Transfer of Electron-excitation Energy in Anthracene and Naphthalene Crystals

40

Card 1/30

Moscow State
Pedagogical Inst.
in V. I. Lenin

53100
24.3500
AUTHORS:

67166

501/51-7-6-38/38

Shpol'skiy, E.V. and Alizova, L.A.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, No 6, pp 852-854 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out (Refs 1-6) a series of investigations of the emission spectra (fluorescence and phosphorescence) of aromatic hydrocarbons dissolved in paraffins and frozen at the liquid-nitrogen temperature (77.3°K). The spectra of coronene, pyrene and 3,4-benzopyrene in normal paraffins from pentane to decane were studied in great detail. At low temperatures the bands were split into multiplets consisting of groups of lines of 1-3 cm⁻¹ width. It was established (Refs 3-5) that these multiplet spectra can be represented as superpositions of several series of lines of different intensities displaced with respect to one another by definite "splitting intervals". Recently the authors studied the same spectra at 20°K and observed certain changes in them. For example in the case of coronene new lines were found and the distribution of intensities between the multiplet components was different from that at 77°K. The new lines observed at 20°K gave rise to vibrational series similar to those observed at the liquid-nitrogen temperature; in this way the number of such series

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SOV/51-7-6-38/38

On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of
Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

in coronene increased to five or six. Moreover, separations between doublets observed in coronene (intervals of 86, 72, 38 and 42 cm^{-1}), which were regarded (Refs 3-5) as characteristic of a given solvent were found in multiplets in all the solvents (Fig 1). Similar results were obtained at 20°K in the case of benzopyrene. The splitting intervals of benzopyrene were similar or identical with the intervals of coronene in various solvents. This means that the number and relative displacement of the series is governed primarily by the properties of the solvents, in spite of the fact that the series themselves are definitely due to electron vibrational transitions in the solute molecules. These and other experimental facts become clear if it is assumed that the series forming the multiplets belong to different spatially separated emitting molecules. Local differences of the crystal field are responsible for the multiplicity of the series and variations of the spectra. The following experiment confirms the above explanation. The fluorescence spectra were recorded using benzopyrene and pyrene solutions at 77°K, prepared in two ways: the usual rapid freezing and a slow freezing. In the latter case the emission spectrum was much weaker and its colour

Card 2/3

67166

SOV/51-1-0-38/38

On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

was somewhat different. Fig 2 shows the differences between the spectra of rapidly cooled (the upper part of Fig 2) and slowly cooled benzopyrene and pyrene (the lower part of Fig 2). On slow cooling the short-wavelength components disappear and the long wavelength ones are weakened. The central components are also weakened but they retain their positions. This shows that the fluorescence spectra of frozen solutions of hydrocarbons are sensitive to crystal structure changes. Acknowledgments are made to the Director of the Institute of Physical Problems, Ac. Sc. U.S.S.R., Academician P.L. Kapitza for making it possible to study these spectra at very low temperatures. There are 2 figures and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 4 French.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

Card 3/3

24(7)
AUTHORS:

Shpol'skiy, E. V., Klimova, L. A.

SOV/48-23-1-5/36

TITLE:

Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectrum of
Coronae (Vibratsionnyy analiz spektra fosforestsentsii
koronena)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 23-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For a number of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons it was found that the difference of frequencies in phosphorescence and fluorescence spectra is almost equal. A vibrational analysis was impossible due to the broad indistinct bands and the fact that they almost converge. However, if a paraffin hydrocarbon is used as solvent, the bands are split into lines which are measurable within an error limit of $2-3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. In this paper the phosphorescence spectrum was photographed simultaneously together with the fluorescence spectrum at an excitation by the mercury lines 3650 \AA and 3135 \AA . The cuvette was cooled with liquid nitrogen down to 77.3° K . The corona spectrum was photographed in various solvents, paraffin oil, heptane, octane, and pentadecane. In the figures adjoining it is shown that the corona bands in paraffin oil or ethyl alcohol are

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Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectrum of Coronae 30V/48-23-1-5/36

split in heptane or octane solution into lines which, however, run together already in octane. In pentadecane only very indistinct broad bands are visible, which already earlier (Ref 4) was ascribed to the ratio between the dimensions of the C axis of the solvent chain and the dimensions of the corona molecule. All spectra obtained represent three triplets which differ in their microstructure. The first triplet contains three groups of lines, each of them possessing 4 lines. Their distances within the frequency scale are equal in all three groups. The second triplet also comprises three groups, each of them possessing four lines. The distances vary in this case. The third triplet includes doublet-shaped groups of lines. In every solvent the spectrum may be represented as series which have equal frequency differences. Their distance varies only in the individual solvents. Accordingly, it is assumed that, if the emission spectrum of fluorescence was produced by the lowest level of the first state of excitation, each series indicates the structure of the vibrational level of the normal state. The phosphorescence spectrum shows quite the same features (Tables 1, 2 and Scheme. Table 2 according to Bowen and

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Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectra of Coronas SOV/49-23-1-5/36

Brookhurst (Boyen, Brokleherst)(Ref 7)). The series possess the frequency differences 120, 365, 850, 1157, and 1350. The authors thank B. S. Neporent and P. P. Feofilov for supplying their plants. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

SHPOL'SKIY, E.V.; KLIMOVA, L.A.

Linear spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons in frozen crystalline solutions. Part 1. Continued study of the first singlet-singlet transition in 3,4-benzopyrene at 20° and 4°K. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.2:174-191 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Benzopyrene—Spectra) (Quantum theory)

SNPOL'SKIY, E.V.; KLIHOVA, L.A.; PERSONOV, R.I.

Linear spectra of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in
frozen crystalline solutions. Part 2. Singlet-singlet
and triplet-singlet spectra of 1,2-benzopyrene at 77°
and 4°K. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:341-35? 3 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Benzopyrene—spectra)

BR

L 19976-63

EPP(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFPTC/ASD

Pr-4

RM/WM/MAX

ACCESSION NR: AP3007271

S/0051/63/015/003/0344/0356

AB
A7B

AUTHOR: Klimova, L.A.

TITLE: Absorption and luminescence spectroscopy of perylene²¹ at 20 and 4°K

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.3, 1963, 344-356

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, molecular vibration, perylene

ABSTRACT: Although there have been many experimental and theoretical studies of the spectra of perylene ($C_{16}H_{10}$), including the luminescence and absorption spectra in frozen solutions in normal paraffins at 77°K, hitherto there have been no studies of the solution spectra at 20 and 4°K. The present work is one of a series of studies of the absorption and fluorescence spectra of different substances at 20 and 4°K in normal paraffins, and was devoted specifically to recording and analysis of the spectra perylene. The spectra were recorded on a lab-assembled diffraction grating set-up. Instead of the 60 odd lines observed in the fluorescence spectrum of this compound in hexane at 77°K, at 4°K there were detected more than 220 lines, and analysis of the spectrum yielded 25 normal vibration modes, in contrast to the

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L 19976-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007271

8 modes deduced from the spectrum at 77°K. The great narrowness of the lines made it feasible to perform the analysis not only in the long wavelength region but also in the region of the second electronic transition. It was also noted that upon deep cooling the character of the multiplets composing the frozen solution spectrum changes, which made it possible to infer additional information on the structure and characteristics of the perylene molecule and the origin of the quasi-line spectra. The fluorescence and absorption spectra are reproduced, and the line wavenumbers, intensities, and attributions are tabulated. Diagrams of the head multiplets are given. The results of the study show that the Shpol'skiy frozen solution method makes it possible to obtain accurate and reliable information on the normal modes in organic molecules. "The author takes pleasure in acknowledging her gratitude to E.V. Shpol'skiy for his guidance and interest in the work." Orig.art.has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Oct62

DATE ACQ: 09Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

KLIMOVA, L. F.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral
Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16975
Author : Klimova, L. F.
Inst : Altay Agricultural Institute
Title : Changes in Blood Morphology in Brucellosis
of Cattle
Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot Altaysk. s.-kh. in-t,
1957, vyp 6, 59-62

Abstract : It was shown on 35 cows aged 3-9 years that
in brucellosis the number of basophils
constitutes on the average 0.4% (0-3%),
eosinophils 5.9% (1-17%), neutrophils 24.4%
(9-56%), lymphocytes 66.8% (32-91%) and
monocytes 2.5% (0-9%). Thus, changes in

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral
Nervous System. S

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 No CIA-RDP86-00513R000723120020-4
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16975

the morphology of blood in brucellosis in
cattle basically correspond to those in man.

Card 2/2

SUVOROV, N.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.M.

Steroids. Part 19: Beckmann rearrangement of the oxime of
16 β -(β -acetylamino- γ -methylvarianoxy)- Δ^5 -pregnen-3 α -ol-20-one
acetate. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3308-3315 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze i
Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

(Steroids)

(Pregnenone)

(Beckmann rearrangement)

SUVOROV, N.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Steroid [16,17-c] pyrazoles. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3518-3519
0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

CHTETSOVA, V.M.; BABIKOVA, N.I.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Immunobiological reactivity of infants during severe recurrent pneumonia.
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.7:27-31 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz pediatricheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - dotsent R.Ye. Leyenson) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kandidat med. nauk R.A. Malysheva; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk V.M. Lotis).
(PNEUMONIA)

CHTETSOVA, V.M.; BABIKOVA, N.I.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Some indices of natural immunity in healthy infants. Vop.
okh. mat. i det. 7 no.1:60-63 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kand.med.nauk
R.A. Malysheva; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk
V.M. Lotis; rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent R.Ye. Leyenson).
(IMMUNITY)

TOLKACHEV, O.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.; OLOVYANISHNIKOVA, Z.A.

Synthetic studies in the field of curare alkaloids.
Synthesis of 1-ethyliden-12-hydroxy-1,2,3,4,5,6,12,13a, 13b-
decahydronaphthiridino-(1,7)-[7,8,1-lma]-~~β~~carboline.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3828-3832. # '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Curare)
(Pyridoindole)

CHTETSOVA, V.M.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Determination of the sensitivity to antibiotics of the pathogens of
chronically recurrent pneumonias in infants. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7
no.7:10-13 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz pediatricheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - dotsent R.Ye.
Leyenson) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kand.med.nauk R.A.
Malysheva).

(PNEUMONIA)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KLIMOVA, L. K. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Experimental data on the pharmacology of unithiole - a new antidote." Kiev, 1959. 16 pp (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL, 52-59, 125)

L 53777-65 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) Pa-4 IJP(c) KJW/JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5015922 UR/0229/65/000/005/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Klimova, L. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Strela-2 sea-going hydrofoil

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: hydrofoil craft, shipbuilding engineering/Strela-2 hydrofoil craft

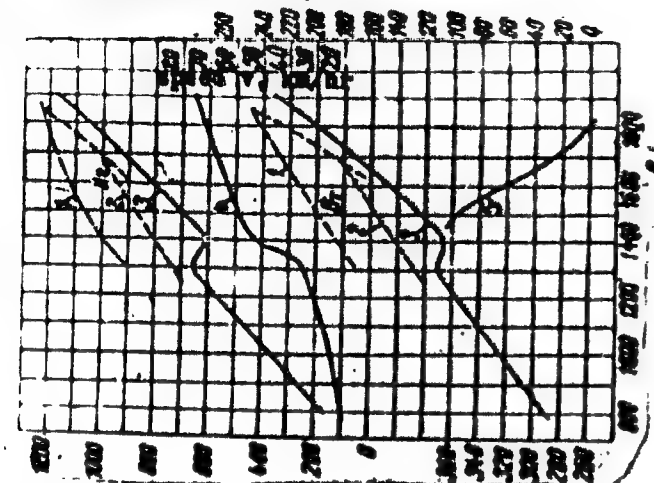
ABSTRACT: The Strela-2, a Soviet sea-going hydrofoil, has a riveted hull made of duraluminum alloys D16-T (plating) and D16-T (shapes). [The nearest US equivalent is the wrought aluminum alloy 2024.] It is built by the transverse-longitudinal frame system, with the midship frame spacing at 500 mm and the spacing of longitudinals at 200-260 mm. The frames consist of plates and angles (bulb angles in the foreship and webs near the foils). The shell plating is 3-5 mm and the deck plating is 2-4 mm thick. The struts and foils are of stainless steel with a hollow construction. The foils are protected by light-alloy pipe guards to prevent their being damaged during mooring.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015922

Fuel consumption Br, kg/hr



Efficiency η_0 , %

Range, miles

Card 2/3

Fig. 1. Performance data on the Strela-2 hydrofoil

1, 2 - Rated and brake engine performances; 3 - propeller characteristics; 4 - speed; 5 - range.

2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015922

Range at cruising speed, 300 mi; crew, 6.
The vessel has developed a 40-knot speed in calm seas and operated at wave heights up to 3—3.5 m, but an overcharging of the engines takes place in rough seas and at unfavorable course angles.

A drawing showing the general arrangement and a graph showing performance data (see Fig. 1) are given. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 graph.
ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATO PRESS: 4010-F

old
Card 3/3

KLIMOVA, L.H.

Aleksandra Ivanovna Popova. Med.sestra 18 no.1:46 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo vracha Arkhangel'skoy psikhonevrologicheskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(POPOVA, ALEKSANDRA IVANOVNA, 1897-)

ALMAZOVAYA, V. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.;
BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. P.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.;
ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.;
MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.;
SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHAMRAY, A. F.; SHIPTSIINA, N. K.;
SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no. 4:
457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni
Ye. I. Martainovskogo Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. -
instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, sav. otdelani - prof. V. N.
Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

KLIMOVA, L. T.

Cand Geolog--Mineralog Sci

Dissertation: "Lithology of the Productive Stratum in the Caspian District
of the Azerbaidzhan SSR." 27/6/50

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubrin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

SARKISYAN, S.G., KLINOVA, L.T.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G., redaktor; NOSOV, G.I.,
redaktor; ~~BOGOMOLOVA, I.M.~~, tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Orientation of pebbles and methods of studying them for paleo-
graphic construction] Orientirovka glazk i metody ikh izucheniia
dlia paleogeograficheskikh postroenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR, 1955. 164 p. (MIRA 8:6)
(Pebbles) (Paleogeography)

SARKISYAN, S.G.; SOKOLOVA, M.M.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; TUMAREV, K.K.

Tertiary deposits of the Lake Baikal region and their formations.
Trudy Inst.nefti no.5:22-48 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Baikal region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KLIMOVA, L.T.

Origin of pay strata of the Kuba-Caspian Sea region of Azerbaijan.
Trudy Inst.nefti 7:202-206 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum geology)

SARKISYAN, S.G.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; ARUTYUNOVA, N.M.; TEMIROV, A.A.;
SOLOVNIK, A.N., otv. red.

[Conditions governing the formation of the Lower
Carboniferous terrigenous layer of Kuybyshev Province]
Usloviia obrazovaniia terrigennoi tolshchi nizhnego kar-
bona Kuibyshevskoi oblasti, Tatarii i Bashkirii. Moskva.
Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 77 p. (MIRA 1: 7)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; ZHIBES, I.D.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; MAKAROVA, L.N.;
TIKHOMIROVA, G.I.; SOLAMONIK, V.A.; ABRAMOVA, L.B.;
TROFIMUK, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.;
GULYAYEVA, L.A., prof., otv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and
Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie ot-
lozheniia Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh
iskopayemykh.

RODENKOVA, Ye.G.; RUMYANTSEVA, N.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; KITAYEVA, A.V., pochtal'on; KLIKOVA, L.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; ZHALILOVA, N., brigadir pochtal'onov; KIRILLOVA, T.I.; KHARINA, T.I., brigadir pochtal'onov; TUZOVA, G.A., sortirovshchitsa.

Leading postal workers are sharing their experiences. Vest. aviatsi
20 no.11:22-24 M '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik 98-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Moskvy (for Rodenkova).
 2. Leningradskiy pochtamt (for Rumyantseva).
 3. Arsanasskaya kontora svyazi Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Kitayeva).
 4. Minerskoye otdeleniye perevozki pochty (for Klimova).
 5. 5-ye otdeleniye svyazi g.Chelyabinsk (for Zhalilova).
 6. Nachal'nik 24-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Ivanova (for Kirillova).
 7. Kuybyshevskiy pochtamt (for Kharina).
 8. Otdel obrabotki pismennoy korrespondentsii Sverdlovskogo otdel'nyya perevozki pochty (for Tuzova).
- (Postal service--Employees)

GANSHIN, Georgiy Aleksandrovich. Prinimali uchastiye: CHEKHUTOV, A.; KLIMOVA, M.
SHCHETININ, V.D., red.; BELYAYEV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the Chinese People's Republic] Ekonomika Kitaiskoi
Narodnoi Respubliki. Moskva, Izd-vo IMO, 1959. 356 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sotrudniki Instituta kitayevedeniya AN SSSR (for Chekurov, Klimova).
(China--Economic conditions)

Gr. 24.

KLIMOVA, M.

C. y General Technique & Lab
pp. 1-10

1955. Way of iron ignition way in bomb combustion. M. Klimova
and B. G. Gushak (Fizika i Vozd., 1955, No. 264-265). Use of Fe
ignition wire involves corrections for heating to ignition temp. and
for combustion of Fe. The latter val. is variable, owing to incom-
plete combustion. Replacement of Fe by Ni-Cr wire is recommended,
when only the former correction needs to be made.
R. TROSKA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLIMOVA, M., Docent; [Affiliation not given]

"Occupational Acute Bronchitis."

Praque, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 19, No 2, Mar 67, p 88

Abstract: A review of chemicals causing acute bronchitis is presented. Practical experience gained with such cases at the Clinic for Occupational Diseases at Brno during the last 10 years is described. The most serious cases were caused by phosgene, diazomethane, and by polyurethanes. These can cause damage that appears 2 years after the period of the last exposure. No references. Submitted at the Seminary of Occupational Diseases organized by the Clinic for Occupational Diseases at the JE Purkyne University at Brno on 15 Sep 66.

KLIMOVA, M.; KAMINSKIY, Yu.; BLATNOV, M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723120020-4

Toxicabs servicing institutions. Avt.transp. 40 no.1:13-14 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Toxicabs)

KOPECNY, Josef; KLIMOVA, Marie

Bad effect of benzene on the blood. Chem prum 14 no.1:
42-43 Ja'64.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani, Brno.

L 17063-63 EWP(j)/EPF(o)/EWT(m)/BDS 3/062/63/000/004/009/022
 ASD PC=4/Pr=4 RM/WW
 AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A., Klimova, M. I., Khananashvili, L. M., and Sipyagina, M. A. 66
 65
 TITLE: On the condensation of α, ω -dihydroxymethylsiloxanes with 1, 3-diaceto-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane
 PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1963, 651-654
 TEXT: The synthesis of linear polymers by the reaction of polycondensation of oligomers of the dimethylsiloxane type with the hydroxyl groups at the end of chains with oligomers containing the acetate groups, for example, 1, 3-diacetoxy-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was of interest to the authors. The reaction of alpha, omega-dichloromethylphenylsiloxanes with acetic anhydride was studied and several alpha, omega-diacetoxymethylphenylsiloxanes were synthesized. The condensation between alpha, omega-dihydroxyoctamethyltetrasiloxane and 1,3-diacetoxy-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was conducted. The polymer formed has a higher vitrification temperature (-55°) than the polymer based on

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L 17063-63

3/062/63/000/004/009/022

On the condensation of

heptamethylphenylcyclotetrasiloxane (-70°). There are 2 figures. The 2 English-language references read as follows: W. H. Davitt, J. F. Hyde, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 74, 386 (1952); P. George, L. Sommer, F. Whitmore, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 75, 1585 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1962

Card 2/2

KLINOVA, M.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Osteitis deformans; Paget's disease; analysis of clinical and x-ray studies on 238 subjects [with summary in English]. Vest.rent.
1 rad. 33 no.5:29-37 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (sav. - prof. I.A. Shekhter)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo
instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dotsent
I.G. Lagunova).

(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS, case reports
clin. & x-ray studies (Rus))

KLIMOVA, M.K.

Bone and joint changes in some forms of skin diseases. Trudy
TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:149-153 '59.

(JOINTS--DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES) (MIRA 12:9)

KLIMOVA, M.K.

Dynamic observations in osteodystrophy deformans (Paget's disease).
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:160-163 '59.
(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS) (MIRA 12:9)

MURAV'YEVA, M.O.; KLIIOVA, M.K.

Mineral composition of the blood in osteodystrophy deformans.
Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:164-167 '59.
(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION) (MIRA 12:9)

KLIMOVA, M. K., CAND MED SCI, "DEFORMING OSTEODISTROPHY -
PADET'S DISEASE. (CLINICO ^{X-Ray Study} ~~ROENTGENOLOGICAL~~ INVESTIGATION)."
MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL-DV, 11-61, 228).

-258-

KLIMOVA, M.K.

So-called transformation on zones (infractons) and
pathological fractures in Paget's disease. Vest. rent. i
rad. 38 no. 6:9-15 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdela (rav.- prof. I.A. Shekhter)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radio-
logicheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. I.G. Lagunova).

KLIMOVA, M.K., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Sadovo-Karetnaya ul., d.11, kv.7);
ARENBERG, A.A.

Malignization of individual foci in dyschondroplasia. Ortop.,
travm. i protez. 25 no.3:50-58 Mr '64.

(M'RA 18:3)
1. Iz otdeleniya kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya.Shlapoberskiy)
i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.K.Klimova) Tsentral'nogo
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov).

LAGUNOVA, I.O., prof.; KLIMOVA, M.K., kand. med. nauk

Roentgenological changes in the skeleton in hyperparathyroid osteodystrophy and their dynamics in surgical treatment. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.4:3-7 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

KAGAN, Ye.M., prof.; KLIPOVA, M.K., kand. med. nauk

Aneurysmal cysts of the bones. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.21
3-9 Mr.-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskii institut
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva
zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

VOLOSTNYKH, G.T. ; NAKOVNIK, N.I. ; ROZENTSVIT, A.O.; KLIMOVA, M.S.

Remarks on I.U.V. Kusitsyn and G. V. Aleksandrov's article "Metasomatic zoning in the argillization of granite-porphyrries near ore bodies." Geol. zh. i mestorosh. no.6:91-97 N-D '60.

(Mira 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.

(Clay)

(Kusitsyn, I.U.V.)

(Aleksandrov, G.V.)

KLIMOVA, V. S. "The effect of nicotinic acid on the number of 'third legs'",
Trudy Ser.-t. pos. mod. in-ta, Vol. 71, 1967, p. 37-40.

So: U-4491, 16 Sept. 53. (Letopis 'Zhurnal' nykt 3-tay, No. 10, 1953).

REF ID: A66666

EDINOV, S. "The effect of the vagal system on the level of
prothrombin in the blood". Trudy Seret. gos. med. i. i. i., Vol. 71,
1966, p. 7-86.

So: U-4431, 16 Sept. 63, (Letopis 'Zurnal' right strategy, No. 24, 1969).

KERZHNITSKAYA, S.A.; KLIMOVA, M.S.; ORIGOR'YEVA, A.A.; AYZIKOVICH, R.S.;
BUTOVSKIY, V.A.; SLOVACHEN, M.A.; STARTSEV, I.A.; PROTSKO, G.N.

Effect of regimen and nutrition on the development of 3 to 7-
year old children. Peditriia no.3:91 My-Je '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz ukrainskogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva i
instituta pitaniya.

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

(CHILDREN--NUTRITION)

FD-2787

Card 1/1 Pub 154-8/19

Author : Klimova, M. S.; Bereznitskaya, S. A.; Ayzikovich, R. S.;
and Andruschenuk, A. A.

Title : The effect of regimen and nutrition on the state of the
higher nervous activity of children of nursery age

Periodical : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat. 5, 219-226, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : (From a report presented at the 6th Summing-Up Conference
of the Institute ONKMD, 12 Jan 1953). Investigated the
effect of variations in the nursery regimen and nutrition
on the state of the higher nervous activity of children
ranging in age from 1 to 3 years, as evidenced by changes
in the conditional nutritional motor reflexes. Tables.
Nine references, all USSR (4 since 1940).

Institution : Kiev Scientific-Research Institute for the Protection of
Maternity and Childhood imeni P. M. Buyko

Submitted : June 20, 1953

GAVRILOV, V.G.[translator]; KLIMOVA, M.Ye.[translator]; MITREY, B.A.[translator]; TIKHONOV, N.S.[translator]; TUPITSIN, N.V.[translator]; SHANTANOV, S.K.[translator]; FEDOROVA, L.N., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the tectonics of China] Osnovy tektoniki
Kitaya. Moskva, Geogeoltekhizdat, 1962. 526 p. maps.
Translated from the Chinese. (MIRA 15:11)
(China--Geology, Structural)

Klimov 4, N.A.

2
Increasing the chemical resistance of glassware. N. A. Klimov and I. L. Brill. U.S.S.R. 100,041, Oct. 25, 1967.
To increase its chem. resistance, into a glass article, either cold or heated, is placed a pellet of 1 of the following salts or their mixt.: Fe or Al NH₄ sulfate, Fe(SO₄)₂, Al(SO₄)₃, (NH₄)₂SO₄, (NH₄)₂SO₄, or NH₄Cl, and the article is placed in the furnace at the annealing temp. M. Hosh-4,

KLIMOVA, N.A.; BRIL', I.L.

Increasing the chemical stability of medical glassware. Med.prom.
11 no.7:37-41 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya
(MEDICAL SUPPLIES) (GLASS MANUFACTURE--CHEMISTRY)

BRIL', I.L.; KLIMOVA, N.A.

Increasing the resistance of medical mirrors for sterilization by
boiling. Med.prom. 13 no.9:46-49 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo
instrumentariya i oboorudovaniya.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—STERILIZATION)

KLIMOVA, N.F.

Viability of transfused erythrocytes in patients with leukemia. Probl.
gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:35-39 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) Tsentral'-
nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdra-
voookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

(ERYTHROCYTES physiol.)

(LEUKEMIA ther.)

KLIMOVA, N.F.

Effect of the spleen on the adaptation of transfused erythrocytes
in leukemia patients. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.2:57-59 '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin)
TSentral'nogo oredna Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdoravookhra-
neniya SSSR.

(LEUKEMIA)

(ERYTHROCYTES)

(SPLEEN)

OSECHENSKAYA, G.V., doktor med.nauk; KLIMOVA, N.F.; YARUSTOVSKAYA, L.E.

Effect of blood transfusions from leukemia patients during
the remission period on the course of the leukemic process.

Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.2:26-27 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.S.Dul'tsin)
i klinicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - N.A.Messinova [deceased])
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev), Moskva.

KLIMOVA, N.N.; PESHKOVA, L.Ya.

Effect of the transfusion of diluted cold-resistant blood on hemopoiesis in anemic patients. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.12:23-26 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov).
(ANEMIA ther.)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

21

5(2)
AUTHORS: Prsheval'skiy, Ye.S., (Deceased) / Nikolayeva, Ye.R. SOV/55-58-3-26/30
and Klimova, N.S.
TITLE: Application of the Diethylditiocarbamate of Sodium for the
Separation of Uranium from Some Elements (Primeneniye dietil-
ditiokarbamata natriya dlya otdeleniya urana ot nekotorykh
elementov)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 217-220 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The quantitative extraction of the uranium-di-ethyl-di-tio-
carbamate by organic solvents is attained for pH 6.5 - 7.5 .
A complete extraction of uranium from a layer of the organic
solvent into water takes place under influence of nitric acid
(1 : 20) or of a saturated solution of ammonium carbonate.
The authors develop a method for the separation of small
quantities of uranium (one-hundredth part of one mg) from
quantities of iron being 100 times greater. They discuss the
possibility to obtain uranium and vanadium by extraction of
V-diethylditiocarbamate from acid solutions for pH 0.4 - 0.5 .

Card 1/2

Application of the Diethyldithiocarbamate of Sodium
for the Separation of Uranium from some Elements

SOV/55-58-3-26/30

There are 4 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet,
1 is American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1957

Card 2/2

111462
S/078/63/008/001/008/026
B119/B186

11.2222

AUTHORS: Sorokin, V. P., Vesnina, B. I., Klimova, N. S.

TITLE: New method of synthesizing ammine borine, and its properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 66 - 68

TEXT: Ammine borine was synthesized by reaction between NH_3 and B_2H_6 in polar solvents according to $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$. The pure gases B_2H_6 and NH_3 were introduced at room temperature into the solvent (ether, dioxane, or water) saturated with NH_3 , continuously stirred for 3 - 4 hrs. Water proved effective as a reaction medium. NH_3BH_3 is crystalline and has an orthorhombic, face-centered lattice with the parameters: $a = 7.22$; $b = 7.38$; and $c = 5.23$ Å. The density of NH_3BH_3 briquets compressed at 2000 - 5000 kg/cm² is 0.73 g/cm³ (density calculated from the parameters: 0.74 g/cm³). The melting point is $104.5 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$. The solubility of NH_3BH_3 , expressed in g/100 ml, is 33.6 in water, 6.5 in alcohol, 0.76 in ether, Card 1/2

S/078/63/008/001/008/026
B119/B186

New method of synthesizing...

0.5 in dioxane, 0.04 in benzene, 0.03 in toluene, and 0.02 in carbon tetrachloride. In aqueous solution NH_3BH_3 is comparatively stable; in ~2.5% solution, 0.5 - 0.9% of the NH_3BH_3 is hydrolytically split after 24 hrs standing at room temperature. NH_3BH_3 can reduce gold, palladium, silver and copper, but also iron and nickel, from the solutions of their salts to the metallic state. Solid NH_3BH_3 splits off hydrogen on heating: 1.5% at 50°C, 10 - 20% at 75°C after 6 hrs, about 33% at ~105°C, ~50% at 150°C, and 60 - 70% at 300°C. At 500°C and over, the hydrogen is completely split off, and BN is formed. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The English-language references are: S. J. Shore, R. W. Parry. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 6084 (1955); S. J. Shore, R. W. Parry. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 1, 8 (1958).

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2

1. DZHAVARLY, O. M.; YEREMIN, K. A.; KLIMOVA, N. V.
2. USSR 600
4. Petroleum
7. Examination of the electric method of dehydrating petroleum emulsions by impulse tension, Energ. biul, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KLIMOVA, N. V.
DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLIMOVA, N.V.

Study of the behavior of petroleum emulsions in electric fields.
Uch. zap. AOU no.7:9-23 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Petroleum) (Emulsions)

AID P - 2864

Subject : USSR/Petroleum-Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 28 - 4/7

Authors : Dzhubarly, Ch. M. and N. V. Klimova

Title : Dehydration of petroleum by using surges generated by a tentative modernized oscillator.

Periodical : Energ. byul. 9, 15-21, 3 1955

Abstract : The authors present a comprehensive table with their observations on petroleum de-emulsification by means of spark-gap oscillators. They describe the installation, the three different layouts, and the approach and results obtained from many experiments. They recommend the de-emulsification of petroleum by their method of electrical pulses for adaptation by the petroleum industry.

Energ. byul. 9, 15-21, S 1955

AID P - 2864

Card 2/2 Pub. 28 - 4/7

Institutions: Power Institute, Academy of Sciences. Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, and the Azerbaydzhani Scientific Research Institute.

Submitted : No date

KZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLINOVA, M.V.

Research results on dehydration of petroleum by the impulse method
on a modernized semi-industrial scale installation. Dokl.AN
Azerb.SSR 11 no.11:769-775 '55. (MLA 9:5)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR
M.F. Magiyevym.

(Petroleum engineering)

DZHUJARLY, Ch.M.; VECHKHAYZER, G.V.; KLIMOVA, N.V.

Volt-second characteristics of impure and moist insulators. Trudy
NNIN AN Azerb. SSR 13:5-17 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

Klimova, N.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2539

Author : Dzhuvary, Ch.M., Klimova, N.V.

Inst : Azerbaydshan University

Title : Study of the Breaking of Emulsions in Laboratory-Type
Electric Dehydrators.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Azerb. un-ta, 1957, No 2, 49-56

Abstract : Results of a laboratory study of breaking up of emulsions
of different petroleum containing varying amounts of water,
in tank and tubular electro-dehydrators, at high voltage
of industrial and high-frequency current and with pulse
voltage. With the same duration of exposure to the volta-
ge the de-emulsification process is improved with increa-
sing

Card 1/2

5.3400

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SOV/63-4-6-23/37

AUTHORS: Ioffe, I. I., Klimova, N. V., Brodskiy, M. S.

TITLE: Brief Communications. The Catalytic Oxidation of Acetophenone Into Benzoic Acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 799-800 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solid acetophenone from phenol-acetone plants is now used as fuel, in the form of phenolic tar. For the preparation of benzoic acid, the above acetophenone was catalytically oxidized both in vapor and in liquid phases. In the vapor phase, oxidation was carried out with air oxygen over a mixture of Va and Mo oxides, tin vanadate, supported on silica gel and chamotte; molar ratio of acetophenone-air 1:30, 1:60, between 200 and 300°. Benzoic acid (32%), maleic acid, and CO₂ were identified. In the liquid phase, oxidation was carried out with air and with pure oxygen, at normal pressure, over Mn, Co, Cu resinsates and strearates. The best results were

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. The Catalytic
Oxidation of Acetophenone Into
Benzoic Acid

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SOV/63-4-6-23/37

obtained by using Mn resinate as catalyst. The optimal conditions were: 150°, rate of oxygen 5 l/min, the ratio catalyst-acetophenone 2 g:l g/mole. The conversion was 60-65% and the yield 70-75%. Benzoic acid, formic acid, formaldehyde, maleic acid, and CO₂ were identified.

Purified acetophenone was used in both cases (98.5-99% pure). Technical acetophenone inhibited the oxidation. The method of separation of benzoic acid from the reaction products was a preliminary distillation of recovered acetophenone, followed by extraction of benzoic acid with hot water. After recrystallization, the benzoic acid has mp 122° and 99.5% concentration. The yield by the above process was 83%. There are 4 figures; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: H. A. Riley, A. B. Gray, Org. Synthesis, 15, Nr 9, 67 (1935).

ASSOCIATION:

Voroshilov Scientific-Research Institute of Dyes and Intermediates (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K. Ye. Voroshilova)

SUBMITTED:

April 29, 1959

Card 2/2

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLIMOVA, N.V.; MELIKOVA, T.A.

Electrical conductivity of an emulsion during its destruction.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.4:125-131 1960.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Emulsions—Electric properties)